The Woodland News.

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The Woodland News.

S. W. RAVELEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Terms--In Advance.

One year.....$5 00
Six months,.....3 00
Three months,.....2 00
Single copies,.....12½

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One square of ten lines or less, 1st insertion, $2 00—each subsequent insertion, $1 00. Business cards of ten lines or less, one year, $20; three months, $8.

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Having a complete assortment of the best Job Printing material. we are prepared to do work of all kinds in our line, such as Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Bill Heads, Law Blanks, Cards, etc., in the best style of the art, and the most reasonable prices, FOR CASH.

Payable in Gold or Silver Coin.

Terms of the Courts of Yolo County

District Court—3rd Monday in March; July and November.

County Court—1st Monday in January, March, May, July, September, and November.

Probate Court—2nd Monday in January, March, May, July, September, and November.

Board of Supervisors—1st Monday in February; 1st Monday in May; 1st Monday in August, and 1st Monday in November.

County Officers.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

Senator—Hon. J. T. Hall, Yolo.

Assemblyman—Hon. J. B. Hartsough, Cacheville.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Judge	James A. Hutton
District Attorney	H. G. Burnett
Court Commissioner	C. P. Sprague.
County Clerk	L. C. Brownell
Sheriff	Charles H. Gray
Treasurer	G. A. Fabricius
Surveyor	Amos Mathews
Coroner	A. Sprague
Public Administrator	Wm S Emery
Supt. Schools	Henry Gaddis

Supervisors—1st District—George W. Bell, Washington. 2d District—George W. Scott, Buckeye. 3d District—S. N. Mering.

Assessors—1st, R Parker; 2d, J. P. Bullock: 3d, A J Hall, Woodland; 4th, A W Wade, Buckeye.

BUSINESS CARDS.

I. W. JACOBS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT **LAW.**
Knight's Landing, Yolo County, Cal.
aug23-tf

H. G. BURNETT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal.
WILL FAITHFULLY ATTEND to all business entrusted to his professional care. (jy11 tf.)

C. P. SPRAGUE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
will practice in the several courts of Yolo county and in the Supreme court.
Office at WOODLAND, Yolo Co., Cal.
(jy11-tf.)

JOHN B. HARMON, HENRY H. HARTLEY.
H. H. HARTLEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
OFFICE—MUNSON'S BUILDING,
39 J street, Sacramento
Will practice in the Supreme Court, and District Courts of Sacramento, Yolo, Solano, Sutter and Colusa. f15-tf

J. L. DOWNING, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
Woodland, Yolo County, California.
feb7-tf

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Amos Matthews, County Surveyor,
OFFICE—BELOW WARING'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON.
Will promptly attend to all orders in the line of his profession.
AMOS MATHEWS.

Swamp Land Affidavits may be made before Charles F. Reed, who will forward them to me. Mr. Reed has the necessary Blanks.
may17-tf.

DON'T FORGET!
THAT
G. K. VAN HEUSEN
Is Still at His Old Stand,
204 J STREET, BET. 7TH AND 8TH,
And Furniture and Bedding, Crockery and Glassware, and other articles, at Wholesale or Retail,
As Cheap as any other House in Town.
N. B.—Highest price paid for Second-Hand Furniture.
Old Furniture Repaired and Varnished, by
Jan16-3m G. K. VAN HEUSEN.

Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to altar or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to altar their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary to the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and, when suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise—the State remaining in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and acknowledged by our laws—giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the *forms* of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here.—We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

CAPTAIN SPAKE, in his "*Journal*," mentions the Wakidi, an African tribe of stark naked people, who live up in trees; have small stools on always ready for sitting; wear their hair hanging low down the back, all covered with cowrie shells; suspend beads from wire attached to their ears and lower lips, and wear strong iron collars and bracelets. This people are so fierce in war that no other tribe can stand against them, though they fight only with spears.

THE Washington *Republican* lately published the following: It is known by persons in authority that one of General Lee's principal and most daring scouts recently made a visit to this city; that he went to New York City, where he was entertained sumptuously; and then returning to this city again, he witnessed the grand military display which took place one week ago to-day.

THE New York *Times*, in an article on amalgamation says: "We shrink from putting on paper the stories which reach us as to the preference among young ladies of refinement for colored or pure blacks having the precedence in cases where there is room for a choice."

Lovable Women.

According to a new "Theory of Harmony and Form," published on the other side of the Atlantic, certain combinations of a circle, triangle, and square produce a perfect type of female beauty. This may be called reducing loveliness to a mathematical demonstration. We have always considered woman a wonderful problem, yet never suspected that this was the true solution But perhaps the theory is only symbolical. A hoop is a circle, the Eugenie cocked hat is a triangle, and the fashionable plaid cloaks are all square.

Possibly the new theorists intend it to be understood that these three, with a good-looking girl "included," constitute the *beau ideal* of feminine fascination.—If so, we don't agree with them. The "Theory" goes on to say, however, that "the regulation of the geometrical figures must be in accord with certain harmonic proportions existing in music;" from which we infer that a lady mathematically beautiful appears to most advantage when dancing to the sound of a piano or a fiddle.

Our own notion of the truly *lovable* woman—and none other is really beautiful—is not mathematical, though it may comprehend harmony and melody, especially of the voice. There are (to use the words of another) "women of sweet, maidenly natures, growing up in the practice of kindness, of tender household duties, of simple godly aims, and of genial, pleasant accomplishments:

"Till at last they set themselves to man,
Like perfect music into noble words."

Byron brings before us the image of one of this sweet sisterhood in half a dozen lines,

"——Around her shone
The nameless charms unmarked by her alone;
The light of love, the purity of grace,
The mind, the music breathing from her face,
The heart whose softness harmonize the whole—
And Oh! that eye was in itself a soul."

One rarely sees this style of lady in the street in a pork-pie hat with a blood-colored feather, or at the opera heavily fettered with jewelry. She does not divide her waking hours into three equal parts—devoting one to gossip, one to shopping, and one to flirting. She reads, thinks, and never scolds; and when she loves—she *loves*. Happy is he who wins such a woman for his bride, and a *true man* he must be to deserve her. No peripatetic tailor's show-card, no self exhibitionist with bandolined moustache and redolent of patchouly, should come between the wind and her nobility.

THE PROPER WAY TO BIT A COLT.—Farmers often put a bitting harness on a colt the first thing they do to him, buckling up the bitting as tight as they can draw it, making him carry his head high, and then turn him in a lot to run half a day at a time. This is one of the worst punishments they could inflict on a young colt, and very injurious to a young horse that has been running in pasture with his head down.

A horse should be well accustomed to the bit before you put on a bitting harness; and when you first bit him you should only rein his head up to the point where he naturally holds it, let that be high or low; he will learn that he cannot lower his head, and that raising it will loosen the bit in his mouth. This will give him the idea of raising his head to loosen the bit, and then you can draw the bit a little tighter every time you put it on, and he will raise his head to loosen it. By these means you can gradually get his head and neck in the position you wish him to carry it, and give him a graceful carriage, without hurting him, making him angry, or without causing his mouth to be sore.—*Rarey.*

THE American *Quarterly Review* contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small Republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is forty miles in circumference, and its population about seven thousand The Republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago, on moral principles, industry, and equality, and has preserved its liberty, and independence amidst all wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain-Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, (66 in number,) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm-houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effect of morality, simplicity, liberty, and justice.

A deacon at Centre Harbor, one Sunday recently, sent his son to market with a load of wood while he went out to cut another. The son met the people going to church and learned the mistake, and the old gentleman, by hard striving, got to church before the forenoon service was over.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TRAINING.—It is of paramount importance that we should bear in mind what are the whole results of training. That in one special direction great vigor is achieved is true; and we, admiring this result, are too apt to generalize from it, and infer that in all directions the success has been equal. But it is not so. The muscular system has been forced into undue development, and this development has been at the expense of the general vitality. All forcing is injurious except for the special object which is sought. The fighter has his muscular system in splendid condition; but his other systems are robbed to enrich that one; just as the nervous system of the student is in a state of intense activity at the expense of the muscles or glands. Nay—and the fact is worth emphasis—the powerful athlete is less able than the feeble student to stand the wear and tear of life. It was noted at Rome that the athletes were short-lived, liable, as Sinclair admits, to "rupture of blood vessels, to apoplexy and lethargic complaints," and it has since been observed that not only do prize fighters rapidly become aged, and very rarely live long, but even the famous carsmen of the Universities show a surprising mortality. It has been urged that the athletes and fighters are carried off by dissipation.—Without claiming for such men any peculiar moderation, we must still claim for them that they are not more dissolute than their companions, who ought to succomb more easily to excesses if the popular notions about strength were accurate. But the truth is that the strength of a prize-fighter is to a great extent an abnormal condition, produced at the expense of the general system. The amount of vital energies which should be distributed among several organs has been so unequallyapportioned that some are starved while others are overfed. It was known of old that for certain functions the athletes were almost totally incapacitated. That they have always been unfit for intellectual and moral activities is equally notorious. A man may have inherited a powerful brain with a powerful muscular system. The union is rare, but there is no physiological reason against it; there is, however, no possibility of even this man's preserving his intellectual vigor during a course of over-stimulation of his muscles, all excess in one direction being compensated by a deficiency in the other. For perfect health both should be kept active, neither stimulated to excess. In the case of training where, as we said, the object is to work up the muscular system to the highest pitch, the man may be magnificent to look upon and formidable to contend against, but he has been unfitted for the work of life, and is doomed to wither early. The training sytem is a forcing system; were it continued long it would kill; even for a brief space it is injurious. It is an exceptional process for an exceptional result, not the normal process for a healthy organism.—*Cornhill Mag.*

THRASHING BY STEAM.—On Saturday we paid a visit to witness the harvesting facilities of the Messrs. Rawson & Grayson on Ide's Bottom. It is truly wonderful to what perfection farming operations are carried on at the present day. Only think of it—by the present process an average of forty-five acres are cut, threshed, sacked, and put in the barn daily. A small steam engine, which can be conveyed to any part of the field, is put in position in the morning, with the thrasher attached; two headers with four horses each commence the work of cutting, and continue with great regularity to supply the thrasher. Eighteen men are sufficient to manage the whole, and the operations are carried on so successfully that should some of our old grandfathers, who were used to the sickle and frail, to witness the improvements they would say that the Yankees were in league with the devil himself. This is the first time that steam has been applied to harvesting in the northern counties, and we are happy to be able to record its success. A great many are under the impression that it would be dangerous from fire from the engine, but the high winds of last week gave the enterprise a severe test, which will, in a great measure, dispel this delusion, and bring the steam into general use, and save both time and horseflesh.—*Red Bluff Indep.*

A LATE N. Orleans paper says: Since the recent battle in Louisana, a boy of sixteen was lying on his cot motionless, from a ball that passed through the brain, and while the surgeon in charge was probing the wound, the patient's lips opened and as his life was ebbing away, he sang sweetly, clear and strongly, a verse of the touching song, "Do they miss me at home?" and so died.

THE house of Mr. E. W. Pittman, who formerly resided near Visalia, was burned a few nights ago, and his oldest boy, a lad some eight years old, perished in the flames.

The Woodland News.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

SATURDAY, JULY, 2d, 1864.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors will meet on Wednesday next, the 6th instant.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—C. H. Gray, Sheriff, will sell, at public auction, in front of the Court House, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, the property of J. F. Morris, in favor of John Hollingsworth.

I. O. O. F.—At a meeting of Woodland Lodge No. 111, held June 25th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—C. S. Frost, N. G.; C. W. Lewis, V. G.; J. L. Downing, S.; N. Wycoff, P. S.; M. Hyman, T.

GUSTAVUS ANDERSON VS. JAMES CHILBERY.—On July 1st this cause came on, to be heard before C. P. Sprague, Court Commissioner, who gave judgment for plaintiff for the sum of $553 50 and costs.

ANNIVERSARY BALL.—On Monday evening next, the 4th, a Ball will be given by E. Dyer, at the Union Hotel, Knight's Landing, in honor of the Fourth. Tickets to Ball and Lunch, $1 50.

THOSE who desire a cool, refreshing drink should call on our friend Lewald, who cannot be excelled in making sherry-cobblers, and all manner of fancy ice-drinks. We thank him for what he has done for the comfort of our inner man.

COUNTY COURT.—The County Court will hold its regular session on Tuesday next—J. A. Hutton, Judge. The following are the cases on the docket:

J. T. Rice vs. his Creditors.
D. A. Lewis do. do.
T. J. Dexter do. do.
J. E. Allen vs. K. S. Garey.
T. A. Burnell vs. E. C. Brown.

HELD TO BAIL—Geo. Brickman was brought before Justice Frost on Wednesday last, on a charge of an assault with intent to murder Henry Fredericks, of Buckeye township; he was held to bail in the sum of $400. John Troutman and Wm. S. Emery are his sureties. If Brickman is not guilty of an intent to murder Fredericks, he did murder a great deal of whisky before leaving town, became very drunk, and it is said threatened all who should hereafter take part in his prosecution. Whisky is the germ of many a crime.

PIC-NIC ON THE FOURTH.—On Monday next a Pic-Nic will be held in honor of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, at Harley's Grove—distance from Woodland 6 miles; from Cacheville, 2½ miles; from Knight's Landing, 8 miles. A Committee of Arrangements will be in readiness to receive anything in the shape of eatables, and placed on the tables. The programme of the exercises for the day will be found at the Grove. As this will be the only celebration of the Fourth in this county, we hope to see a large attendance.

THERE has been a good deal of inquiry as to the time for the payment of Federal Licenses. We are informed by Dep. Collector Geo. T. Fiske that the licenses are to be included in the Annual List, which comprises carriages, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, and licenses. It is expected that this list will be ready for collection by the 15th of July. Due notice will be given, after which ten days are allowed to pay. 10 per cent. will then be added to the tax, except on Income, which will be 5 per cent., if not paid in ten days from that time. The tax must be collected by distraint and sale of property.—All persons who are liable to pay any of the above mentioned taxes should give them in to the office by July 6th, or they will be assessed by the Assessor, and fifty per cent. added.—If parties feel agrieved they can appear before the Assessor's Court of Appeals, and show wherein the assessment is erroneous.

Telegraphic News.

The following are from the *Union* of yesterday. There were no dispatches from the East.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30th.—The Golden City brings Acapulco dates to the 19th inst. The French entered the harbor of Acapulco on the 3d, with five vessels, and landed 860 troops without opposition, the Mexican forces withdrawing to the interior. The French then marched to Puebla Nueva, six miles, where they attacked a Mexican force of 200 strong and defeated them. They then continued their march to a pass in the road called Los Cajones, where they met another body of Mexicans and a fight ensued, and the French were badly whipped and retreated to Acapulco, losing their commanding officer. Since that time they have been employed in repairing the fortifications at Acapulco and mounting guns. A French vessel of war had been dispatched for this city, to purchase provisions, there being none in Acapulco.

A letter had been received at Acapulco giving an account of a massacre of five hundred French at a village thirty-six miles from Guadalajara, in revenge for French outrages at Tula. It was further reported that the French forces at Guadalajara had received instructions to vacate the city and proceed to the City of Mexico, it being found utterly impossible to maintain communications with the Capital; and further, that fifteen hundred Mexicans, formerly attached to the French army, had deserted and joined Moraga (?).

The Captain of the Golden Age executed a bond of indemnity to the Captain of the Golden City for $100,000 for services rendered in towing the Age to this port. The whole matter is one of general average and salvage—the vessel and cargo alike contribute to the common fund. Many of the merchants having goods on board think the terms exorbitant.

A TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH to the Sacramento *Union* announces that the Ben Wood State Committee met at the Astor House, on the 21st of June. They were opposed to nominating an independent candidate for the Presidency, but called mass meetings for different places, "*to impress upon the Chicago Convention that the people are in favor of peace.*" As an abstract proposition, of course, the people are in favor of peace, and it requires no mass meeting resolutions to prove that fact; for *peace* is the natural state of man, and war is undertaken for the sake of peace, which is its lawful end and purpose.

To talk about a peace at the present day, short of acknowledging the right of the South to subvert our Government, is simply preposterous; and the making of peace upon such terms would be nothing less than an acknowledgment that a republican government could not exist, and that the American people, if governed at all for the last eighty years, have been governed by a delusion.

Aside from the above consideration, it is evident that without crushing the rebellion, whatever form or forms of government should be adopted in the different sections, a peace could not be permanent—that there could be no permanent peace, short of a reunion of the different sections. The day of compromise has passed, if, indeed, it ever existed, since the firing upon Sumter.

It is to be deeply regretted that politics cannot be wholly ignored during this stupendous struggle for our nation's existence. We believe it is the duty of every American citizen cheerfully and heartily to support the present Administration in its earnest endeavors to crush the rebellion and to establish a permanent peace.

Whatever the name of the party that stands at the head of the Government, or whatever its political antecedents, our duties are the same with reference to the present struggle, and whoever is successful at the ensuing election, our duties will remain unchanged. Our first and all important duty, to ourselves and to future generations, is to establish a permanent peace, by crushing treason.

IN VIEW of the near approach of our nation's birthday, we this week publish the Declaration of American Independence; we trust that all will again read it, for its truths are of "the eternal years of God." The oftener it is read, the more clearly will it appear that it proclaims sentiments of justice. Its perusal awakens emotions of patriotism—the highest and noblest principles of the soul. We are again reminded that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that amongst these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We are reminded of the long and bloody struggle of the fathers of our country to throw off that despotic power that sought to deprive them and their posterity of those rights.

We are reminded how the colonies that now declared themselves free and independent States assembled in Congress, (about one year after they made their declaration of independence, in support of which they pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors,) and in articles of confederation agreed that "no two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States, in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purpose for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue."

We are reminded that in 1787, Congress again assembled, and adopted our Constitution, for the purpose of forming a more perfect Union, to establish justice, and to insure domestic tranquility; that the result of that union was a more rapid advancement in art, science, wealth, power, reputation, and liberty, than has ever been known amongst nations.

We are reminded that the domestic tranquility thus intended to be secured was enjoyed uninterruptedly for eighty-five years, and never could fail to be enjoyed until the compact was broken, forbidding the confederation of two or more States without the consent of Congress.

Then we believe the Fourth of July should be commemorated by every demonstration of thankfulness to our patriotic fathers.

ANOTHER STAGE ROBBERY.—On Saturday afternoon, says the Marysville *Appeal*, the stage from Bidwell's Bar to Oroville was stopped by a party of highwaymen, and the treasure box of Whiting & Co.'s Express broken open and robbed of $1,885. There were two passengers in the stage, and the robbers numbered three.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—We have just been amusing—no, perusing—an interesting—no, Copperhead sheet, handed to us by a strenuous advocate of "freedom of the press." The name of the sheet is *The Democratic Press.* We should like to have all its fears of *suppression* removed for a time, that we might see what it would do, or what it could publish more treasonable than its sentiments already uttered.

Amongst other articles we noticed one under the head of "FORT PILLOW OUTDONE."

In justification of the butchery at that place, by the rebels, it says: "*They only killed negroes, whom they do not recognize as soldiers. The fort was summoned to surrender; the force inside was not sufficient to defend it, and* HENCE, *by the laws of war, all could be put to the sword.*"

Now, who believes that "*by the laws of war*" such an atrocity could be committed? The forces had surrendered. They were prisoners of war.

The language of Blackstone is: "It is an untrue position, that by the laws of nature or nations a man may kill his enemy; he has only a right to kill him in cases of absolute necessity, for self-defence. War is justifiable only on principles of self-preservation, and, therefore, it gives no other right over prisoners, but merely to disable them from doing harm to us by confining their persons: much less can it give a right to kill, torture, or abuse." We quote this section from Blackstone for the purpose of showing how little he knew about law. And yet, strange to say, such men as Chancellor Kent and Chief Justice Story declare that such is the law.

To show in what manner Fort Pillow was outdone, the *Press* says that Lieut. Colonel Parker, commanding a detachment of the R. I. cavalry somewhere, "*gave orders to fire upon defenceless women and children, and was only stopped by the appearance of negroes, who, it seems, he was afraid he might hurt.*" Yet the article does not state that in fact any defenceless women and children were fired upon.—Then, how was "*Fort Pillow outdone?*" Who believes that such an order was ever made? Copperheads will swallow it, just as a more innocent kind of the same specie will swallow toads.

Our "freedom of the press" friend called our attention to another article, headed, "HORRIBLE ATROCITY IN THE ARMY." Under this head it professes to copy from the Albany *Evening Journal* as follows: "Johnson, the deserter, after the hand-screw had been put to him at the Barracks, owned up yesterday." The article, in referring to the above, says:—"*The above account exceeds the measure of toleration.*" Will the *Press* tell us, by the laws of war, what punishment may be inflicted upon *deserters?* If he will not tolerate it, what will he do?

We are opposed to capital punishment for crimes; yet we tolerate it, because the laws of our country require it; and if we should wage war for the purpose of subverting it, we should be guilty of treason.

The *Press* can see all the horrors of barbarism in the thumb-screw, but can see nothing but purity of purpose and holiness of heart in his much-abused and long-suffering rebel allies. Compare the thum-screw operation with the statutes of outlawry, that have long stood upon the statute books of North Carolina and other of those States that are now in rebellion. By those laws, a slave, whether white or black, who shall leave his master, may be declared an outlaw by a Justice of the Peace. After such declaration, any person may kill such slave, in any manner that may suit his purpose; and the law justifies him in so doing. (Stat N. C., Chap. 61, Sec. 22.) Even such notices as the following are not of rare occurrence:

"One hundred dollars reward will be paid for the delivery of said Harry to me at Posmatt Depot, Edgecombe county, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him; or one hundred and fifty dollars will be given for his head.'

This advertisement is no fiction, but was published (as were thousands similar) in a North Carolina journal.

Compare the thumb-screw operation with the case of James Castleman, in Clarke county, Va. He chained his servant by the neck and whipped him to make him confess that he had been guilty of a theft; when a confession had been thus extorted, he whipped him for the theft until life was extinct; but the tender-hearted Castleman afterwards said he was sorry for what he had done, since he had ascertained that the slave really was not guilty of the theft. Castleman was arrested and was tried for the act, but it was decided that he had a right to whip his slave in any manner that he chose, unless he took his life, and if his object was not to take life, he was guilty of no offence; hence he was acquitted in 1851.

No one doubts but these are some of the effects of the *peculiar institution*, which the people, by their votes, determined should not be further extended; and because of that determination the rebellion was commenced, with the avowed determination that the roll of slaves should be called at the foot of the Bunker Hill Monument.

The *Press* is still ranting over the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is;" but did not the editor favor the Crittenden Compromise, that proposed very extensive amendments to that instrument?

This "Union as it was, and Constitution as it is," theory we will attempt to illustrate. A lad was offered a bowl of milk by his mother, and said, I don't want it that way; I want it bigger. The mother offered him a larger bowl; this would not do; he wanted the same bowl. If the mother would not make it larger, the lad said he would smash it; and keeping his word, he threw the bowl and broke it to fragments, and was justly punished for his rebellion; he now changed his tone, and commenced crying for the spilt milk.—Another would not do; he wanted the same bowl. The mother picked up the fragments, adjusted them, and cemented them as best she could, and again offered it to the lad; but with a petulent squall, he said he didn't want it that way; he wanted it as it was. It was in vain that the mother attempted to explain that the bowl could not be made precisely as it was, and that it was the lads fault that it had been broken. Kisses, caresses, and lumps of sugar failed to pacify the precocious youth, and the mother offers him another bowl, but a scream louder and shriller than before bursts forth, with, I want the same bowl. It is again offered, but again comes a scream, I want it as it was. The mother, whether justly or unjustly, then whipped the lad till he was willing to take the bowl as he could get it.

O. T. W.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Politics.

MR. EDITOR:—How often do we hear the word *Politics* used, when it grates harshly upon the ear! Formerly, political parties differed as to the best measures for the promotion of the welfare of the Government—all parties claiming to be pre-eminently attached to the principles of our Government and to the Constitution. Men differed as to the best measures; but it was the boast of our country that when a measure became a law—when it was adopted by the country—it was acquiesced in and obeyed so long as it remained upon the statute book. Political parties differed as to the propriety of declaring war against Great Britain in 1812, and against Mexico in 1846; but when war was so declared it then assumed a *National* aspect, and was no longer a party measure; consequently men and money were voted to prosecute the war by all parties. Our clergy prayed for the success of our arms, and victory of the Federal arms was celebrated without fear of injuring the feelings of neighbors, or of its being called *political.* How different now. Engaged as we are in the most terrible war in our nation's history, *all* do not seem to rejoice over the success of the Federal arms. True, at the breaking out of the rebellion there was a disposition to cast aside politics; Republicans ceased to call themselves Republicans, and Democrats, such as Douglas, Johnson, Dix, Holt, Dickerson, Conness, Butler, and the tens of thousands of others of like faith, laid aside politics, working with any and all, without regard to former political proclivities, to sustain the nation's life. Yet, strange as it may seem, there are others enjoying all the privileges and blessings of our Government who *do not rejoice* when victory perches upon our standard; they cannot see any military talent outside the rebel army. Even the stars and stripes—the emblem of our nationality—which gives protection to every American citizen, is in no favor with them. And should one of our clergy chance to pray that the foes of our Government might be put to flight—that our nation's life might be spared, and that peace and happiness might reign throughout our land, they would cry out, "He is carrying *politics* into the church." Should the school teacher of to-day teach his pupils the principles of the Declaration of Independence, tolerate the Constitution, and to sustain the flag of our country, it would by them be called introducing *politics* into our schools. In a word—anything that is patriotic—anything that is said or done with an eye single to the welfare of our Government in this, the day of our nation's trial, is to them *political.* It is in this sense that I object to the use of the word. One that is willing to sacrifice property, health, and even life itself upon the altar of his country, in my opinion rises somewhat higher than the "dirty pool of politics." Loyalty to the Government—pure and unalloyed patriotism—is something nobler than politics. Those occupying a position so high and so noble as to desire nothing so much as the preservation of our Government should not allow themselves to be dragged down upon a level with a sympathizer of Jeff Davis and his bogus Confederacy by the cry of *politico.* True, these people call themselves Democrats! In the name of heaven, you ask, what kind of Democrats? Not of the Washington, Jefferson, or Jackson school. No, sir; they are of the Wise, Floyd, and Jeff Davis school; those worthies claim to be democrats par excellence. Evidently they are *faithful followers* of this latter class. Wise could boast of leading an army for the capture of the capital in case of the election of Fremont in 1856. Floyd did steal the arms of the nation while Secretary of War, and place them so as to be of easy access to traitors. Jeff Davis did occupy a seat in the United States Senate while secretly plotting the nation's destruction. Democrats!—It was once honorable to be called a Democrat. But it was when as a party they were strenuous advocates for the principles of our Government—when they were faithful sentinels, guarding the institutions of our country against foreign as well as domestic foes. It was also honorable when the mass of the party in 1860 said we will know no party, no politics, till the rebellion is crushed and our country is saved But when bad men use a good name for a bad purpose, till every bad man in the country calls himself by this good name, the *name* would not be quite as honorable.—When traitors call themselves Democrats, using the time-honored name for the accomplishment of their treasonable purposes, instead of being hailed as a harbinger of liberty, is a stench in the nostrils of loyal people.

Faithfully yours,

JONATHAN.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—A flag to be raised over the armory of the Washington Artillery, Napa, on the morning of the Fourth is to be a gift from the loyal ladies of St. Helena, and will be a finely ornamented one. Miss Everts, a young lady of that place, (formerly of Fairfield,) will make the presentation.

IN the San Francisco market, lately, an orange was exhibited which weighed one pound and three ounces. It was grown on an old Mission rancho, about nine miles from Los Angeles.

DISPATCHES have been received, says the *Appeal*, calling for ten regiments of soldiers from this State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiring term of the soldiers in the field

THE farmers of Jenny Lind, Calaveras county, are busily engaged in planting a second crop of corn, which they intend to cut for fodder. It is said to be preferable to hay.

FLOCKS of sheep in the vicinity of Geysers, Napa county, have suffered terribly from the depredations of grizzly bears.

IN our issue of June 18th, we published an article headed "Specific Contract Law," taken from the Mariposa *Gazette*, in which it is said that the District Judge of that District, has held that a note made payable in coin could be paid in green-backs. As a more sensible decision, if not *more legal*, we clip the following from the Sacramento *Union* of June 15th:

LEGAL TENDER DECISION.—S. P Johnson, presiding at Erie, Pensylvania, has rendered an important decision in reference to legal tender notes:

The plaintiff had deposited six hundred and twenty dollars of gold with defendants and taken a certificate of deposit, payable in gold, dated May 1, 1862, and claimed the market value in gold at the same time suit was brought. By arrangement of the parties, the premium on gold was fixed at fifty per centum. The defendants claimed the right to pay the certificate of deposit in legal tender Treasury notes under Act of Congress of 25th of February, 1862, and tendered plaintiff notes for the par value of the certificate of deposit. Judge Johnson held that a debt not payable in money, but expressly payable by a return of the deposit *in kind*, is not a debt within the Act of Congress aforesaid, and therefore the plaintiff was entitled to recover the market value in gold. The Court also held that the certificate of deposit containing the express promise to pay gold was a waiver of the right or privilege of paying in legal tender notes; that although debts are payable in legal tender notes, the right or privilege to pay with such notes may be waived as the right to exemption, stay of execution, trial by jury, and many other statutory and constitutional rights which have long been held liable to be waived by the acts of agreement of parties interested.

THE "Bank of California" has been incorporated to do business at San Francisco, with a cash capital of $2,000,000.

Religious Notice.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held at the Union Church, tomorrow morning, at 11 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. V. Rightmyer, pastor. Services every Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock, at their place of worship, in the Hall over Freeman & Co.'s store.

DIED.

At Ellsworth's ranch, Placer county, June 26th, CALVIN GALLUP, aged 29 years,

New Advertisements.

ANNIVERSARY BALL!

AN ANNIVERSARY BALL WILL BE GIVEN

AT UNION HALL, KNIGHT'S LANDING,

BY E. DYER.

On the Evening of July 4th, 1864,

In honor of our Nation's Birthday.

Tickets to Ball and Lunch, $1 50.

july2-1t

J. SCHERLE & CO.,

WOODLAND BREWERY,

Main street, Woodland,

RETURN thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and would respectfully announce that they can supply private families as well as hotels with LAGER BEER of superior quality, at shortest notice.

All orders from the country punctually attended to. july2

BELLE UNION SALOON,

Main street, Woodland

I. LEWALD, Proprietor,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he keeps the best of Liquors, Cigars, and Confectionery, &c., always on hand. Also, a good supply of ICE. july2-tf

Constable's Sale.

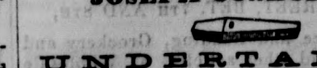
BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Court of JOHN HOAGLAND, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Washington, County of Yolo, and State of California, on certain judgment rendered therein on the 18th day of June, A D 1864, in favor of GEORGE W. SEVEY and against Mrs. McCARDLE GRUBS and E. S. GRUBS, her husband, for the sum of Fifty-three Dollars and Thirty-nine Cents, together with Twenty-five Dollars and Ten Cents costs of suit and accruing costs, I have levied upon and seized and shall expose for sale, at public auction, at the town of Washington, and township of Washington, Yolo county, on the 26th day of JULY, A D 1864, at the hour of 11 o'clock A M., all the right, title, interest, and claim of the said Mrs. McCardle Grubs and E. S. Grubs, (her husband) or either of them, in and to the following described property, to wit: Situate and being in the county of Yolo, and State of California, to wit: Lots Nos. Nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), and thirty (30), in Block fifteen (15) in the Town of Washington, in said county, and being between Mary and Margaret streets, and between Third and Fourth streets, each lot fronting twenty-six feet eight inches (26, 8) on Mary street and running back eighty feet (80), together with all and singular the improvements thereon, to satisfy said execution.

Dated at Washington, Yolo county, this 27th day of June, A D 1864.

SAM RUSH,
Constable Washington Twp.,
Yolo county.

july2-4t

JOSEPH CONBOIE,



UNDERTAKER,

108 J St., bet. Fourth & Fifth,

SACRAMENTO.

Everything requisite for Funerals furnished on the most Reasonable Terms.

N. B. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. jan16-6m

The Woodland News.

REMINISCENCES OF SOLANO COUNTY.—In a report to the Legislature of California, in 1850, General M. G. Vallejo gave a history of the derivation and definition of the names of the various counties of this State. He thus alluded to Solano:

"This is the second name of the celebrated missionary Francisco Solano, and was also borne by the great chief of the tribes originally denominated 'Suisun,' and scattered over the western side of the river Jesus Maria (now Sacramento).—The residence of this chief was the valley of Suisun, which is bounded by the hill near Suscol. Before receiving the Baptismal name of Solano, the chief was called 'Sam-yeto,' which signifies the 'brave or fierce hand.' In 1817 a military expedition (under command of Lieut. Jose Sanches, and by order of the commandant of San Francisco Jose Arguello) crossed the strait of Carquinez (on rafts made of rushes, as there were no ferries or regular boats in those days) for the double purpose of exploring the country and reducing it to Christianity. On crossing the river they were attacked by the Indians, then headed by their chief, Malaca, who caused them considerable loss. The Indians fought bravely and to the utmost extreme, but they were attacked with such force and perseverance as to oblige them to retreat to their rancheria [somewhere in the present Suisun Valley; where being still hotly pursued and believing their fate sealed, these unfortunate people incited by their chief, set fire to their rush-built huts and perished in the flames with their families. The soldiers endeavored to stay their desperate resolution, in order to save the women and children; but even these prefered this doom to that which awaited them from the hands of their enemies. Thus perished this chief, and thus was the hearth and the home of this people destroyed."

The skull of the Indian "Sam yeto," afterwards called Francisco Solano, is in the possession of the Vallejo Library Association. It was first proposed to call this county "Benicia," and Mr. De La Guerra made a report to the Senate of 1850 to that effect, but it was rejected. The boundaries were to be considerably different from the outlines of the present county, but they included all our present domain, a little of Yolo, and considerable of Napa.—*Solano Press.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT THE OPERA HOUSE.—One of those lamentable occurrences which, in spite of the utmost precaution, sometimes transpire in theatres, took place at the Opera House last evening. The first act of "Satanella" was on, in the course of which a spectacle is made by the grouping of several little girls dressed as sprites One of them, a child named Anne Pink, about eight years of age, whose place was on a platform at the wing, on which she is brought into view of the audience, thoughtlessly approached too near the wing lights while in this position, and in an instant the gauzy fabric with which she was clothed became ignited. Had she remained but a moment where she was, the fire would have been noticed and quickly subdued. As it was when she reached the stage she was a mass of flame. She attempted to cross it in view of the audience, but several of the actors quickly siezed her and tore the burning clothes from her body, in doing which two or three were badly burned. Roncovieri was so much injured he had to leave the theatre. Signor Guine was also burned about the hands. The little sufferer was then taken to the green-room, medical assistance summoned, and every possible means of relief was adopted. Her injuries extend over her entire body with the exception of the waist, which was preserved by the band of her dress. Her hair was entirely burned off. At a late hour last evening her recovery was extremely doubtful. Dr. Boyce was in attendance, and did everything in his power, in which he was actively assisted by the ladies and gentlemen of the company not engaged on the stage When the child was removed to its own home, Dr. Hayne, at the request of Mr. Maguire, visited her, and aided by his advice the physician in attendance.—*Call of the 24th.*

THE people of Euriquita have organized a Vigilance Committee, and are determined to clear out the gang of cutthroats that infest that region. Robbery and murder are of such frequent occurrence there, and conviction so uncertain, that they have resolved upon this course for their own protection. Fear of the torch and knife deters individuals from making complaints, and almost invariably the rascals go "unwhipped of justice."—*San Jose Mercury.*

SINGULAR SUBSTITUTE FOR POWDER. George Laird, of New Almaden, writes to Reese River *Revielle*, that he has discovered a substitute for blasting powder, less dangerous and much cheaper, which can be made by any miner, at a cost of but two dollars and a half per keg. Mr. Laird says that it is a chemical compound, mixed with sawdust; that a man can make twenty-five kegs a day in a common stove-boiler; and adds that he is now using it with success in the New Almaden mine.

RICH CHICKEN.—In Marysville a chicken donated by Charles Bancroft was put up at auction at a meeting the other night for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund, and after repeated sales the sum of $485 was realized. A revolver sold for $310, and a portrait of Thomas Starr King for $250

NORTH VS. SOUTH.—According to the census of 1860 the value of manufacturing products in the free States was $1,616,812,600, while in all the slave States their value was but $283,180,000; of the eight States from which the rebels now draw their supply of food, Texas, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Florida, and Virginia, the wheat product in 1859 was 24,972,450 bushels, while the loyal States produced 139,809,133. The eight States produced of corn 195,962,288 bushels, and the loyal States 547,029,515 bushels. The hay crop of the free States was 17,274,466 tons, and that of the entire South 1,854,742. The number of cattle in the free States was 16,681,844, in the eight Southern States 10,095,476. Of sheep the free States had 18,038,842, against 4,496,843 in those States. The number of pounds of butter produced in the States was only about one-fourth of that made in the loyal States. The entire South [produced but 1,257,553 lbs. of cheese, while the free States made 104,617,782 pounds. By comparing the exports during the three years of rebellion with those of the three years preceding our resources and prosperity are presented in a most favorable light. During the fiscal year 1861, 1862, and 1863, our exports of domestic produce exclusive of coin and bullion were $791,801,828, while there were but $845,985,536 during the three years preceding; and of this last sum more than one-half was for cotton.

When the great superiority of the North over the South in effective men, capable of bearing arms, is taken into account, the above facts must present to every intelligent mind a sufficient commentary on the capacity of the two sections for carrying on the war. They portend no doubtful issue. The rebels have thrown their whole strength and resources in the contest, while the North has given scarcely beyond her surplus.—Steadily and surely our armies have been advancing and claiming rebellious States. A few more vigorous strokes and the rebel line will be broken, and the Southern people relieved of the tyranny which has so far held the masses in unholy rebel-

TURPENTINE & ROSIN.—The manufacture of turpentine and rosin in this State has been amply sufficient for the demand, and has superceded the necessity of importation. A shipper of a lot of turpentine from the East, which arrived a few days since, has concluded to send his ware back to the New York market. The editor of the Oroville *Union*, has been presented with a quantity of turpentine from a distillery at Dogtown, which he pronounces to be a superior article, its touch having ink from rollers and cylinders in a rapid manner.

M. DALE once observed a fly only as large as a grain of sand, which ran three inches in a half a second, and in that space, if the enormous number of 500 steps. a man were able to run as fast, in proportion to his size, supposing his step to measure two feet, he would, in the course a minute, have run upwards of 20 miles. A flee can leap two hundred times its own length; so also can the locust. Some spiders can leap a couple of feet on their prey.

IT IS noted that all Western Generals, as Grant, man, McPherson and others. There is her thing noted, and that is the brilliant manner in which West Point shines these late engagements; and this is equally true of the enemy, as in the case Lee, Beauregard, Johnston, and others. It will not do hereafter to underrate a military education.

AN Englishman, te in one of our Courts lately, was asked question where he had disposed of a lo hay, answered, "I sold the hay on K str and delivered it in hell [L].

LEGAL NOTICES.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution issued out of the District Court of Yolo County dated the 7th day of May, A. D. 1864, and to me directed and delivered, for Judgments rendered in said Court, on the 7th day of May 1864, in favor of JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH, and against J. F. MORRIS for the sum of Three Hundred and Eight and 93-100 dollars, with interest from the 7th day of May at the rate of 1½ per cent per month till paid, together with Twenty-five 40-100 dollars accruing costs.

I have levied on the following property, to wit:—A portion of the North East quarter of section No. thirty-one (31), Town Ten (10) north range 2 east Mt. Diablo Meridian, beginning at a point Fifty-three and one-third (53⅓) rods west of the north east corner of said section, No. thirty-one (31) and running thence due west one hundred and sixty and two thirds (160⅔) rods thence due South one hundred and twenty (120) rods, thence East one hundred and six and two thirds (106⅔) rods, thence North one hundred and twenty (120) rods to the place of beginning, the same lot or parcel of land being the same conveyed by deed dated May 8th 1861, by John M. Morris and Jane Morris his wife to Henry M. Morris and containing Eighty acres of land more or less. Notice is hereby given that

On the Second day of July A. D. 1864

at 1 o'clock P. M., I will sell all the right, title and interest of said J. F. Morris in and to the above described property, at the Court House door in the town of Woodland at PUBLIC AUCTION, for Gold or Silver Coin in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said Execution and all costs,

C. H. GRAY, Sheriff.

June, 8th 1864. june11-3t

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Yolo. In Justice E. M. Hiatt's Court Grafton Township. THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, To CARY LADUE, Greeting:—

YOU are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office, in the Township of Grafton, in the County of Yolo, on the 29th day of August A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. to answer unto the complaint of J. & J. W. Baldwin who brings action to recover the sum of One Hundred and ninety one dollars and eighty eight cents, due upon a promissory note, when a judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, Greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of May, A. D. 1864. E. M. HIATT,

Justice of the Peace of said Township.

may28-3m

Reclamation of Swamp Land District No. 18.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Swamp Land Commissioners until the 12th day of July 1864 at 2 o'clock P. M., for the construction of 74 miles of LEVEE ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, and 22 miles of Canal through the main Tule: according to the plans and specifications of AMOS MATTHEWS Engineer: adopted by said Board and now on file in County Clerk's Office of Yolo County, at which time Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature approved May 13th, 1861. Amended April 25th, 1863.

JOHN HOAGLAND,

June11-td Pres't of S. L. Com.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution issued out of the District Court of Yolo County dated the 24th day of June, A. D. 1864, and to me directed and delivered, for Judgments rendered in said Court, on the 19th day of May and the 18th day of June, A. D. 1864, in favor of JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH, and against J. F. MORRIS and ISAAC RUDOLPH, for the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-two Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent per month till paid, together with Twenty-eight 5-100 dollars costs, and all accruing costs.

I have levied on the following property, to wit:—The South west qr. section No. twenty five (25) Town No ten (10) North range 2 east Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Notice is hereby given that

On the 15th day of July, A. D. 1864.

at 2 o'clock P. M., I will sell all the right, title and interest of said J. F. Morris and Isaac Rudolph, in and to the above described property, at the Court House door, in the town of Woodland at PUBLIC AUCTION, for Gold or Silver Coin in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said Execution and all costs,

C. H. GRAY, Sheriff.

June 24th, 1864. june25-tf

Notice.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF YOLO.—In the Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of JAMES BULGER, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of this Court, made this day, notice is hereby given, that *Tuesday, the 5th day of July*, A D 1864, at 11 o'clock A M of said day, at the Court Room of this Court, in Woodland, county of Yolo, has been appointed for hearing the application of JOHN PARNELL, praying that a document now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of James Bulger, deceased, be admitted to Probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to the said John Parnell, who is named therein as Executor, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

L. C. BROWNELL, Clerk.

June 18th, 1864. je26-2t

Notice.

IN PROBATE COURT, YOLO COUNTY, In the matter of the Estate of JEREMIAH LEWIS, Deceased.

The People of the State of California send Greeting:

In pursuance of an order by the Probate Court of Yolo County, duly made and entered on the *24th day of June, A D* 1864, notice is hereby given, that TUESDAY, the 5th day of JULY, 1864, at 11 o'clock A M, has been appointed for hearing the application of JACOB L. LEWIS, praying that a document on file in this office, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Jeremiah Lewis, deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Jacob L. Lewis; at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the same.

WITNESS my hand and Seal of Probate Court, this 24th day of June, A. D. (SEAL) 1864. L. C. BROWNELL, Clerk.

By E. GIDDINGS, Deputy Clerk.

june 25

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on or after the *25th day of July*, 1864, the undersigned will apply to the Register of the State Land Office for a Patent for the following described tract of State School Land, to wit:—The N. W. quarter of Section 31, Township 10 North Range 2, East, of Mount Diablo Meridian.

june25-4t HENRY M. FISKE.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

A MASS MEETING of the Democracy of Yolo County will be held at Woodland, on *Saturday, July the 2d*, 1864, for the purpose of organizing more thoroughly for the Presidential Campaign, and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting. Good Speakers will be in attendance.

J. S. CURTIS.

june25-2t Chairman Cen. Com.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,

—AND—

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &C., &C.,

CAN BE HAD AT

RAVELEY'S

Knight's Landing.

Notice to Wool Growers.—Just received, a fine lot of Wool SACKS WINE, at *RAVELEY'S.*

THE "HOWE"

DOUBLE-THREAD LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE,

From which all others derive their Vitality!!

Established in 1845,

Improved from time to time and fully perfected in 1862!

Substantially and strongly built, and less liable to get out of order than any other machine now extant. They GATHER and SEW ON at the same time. THEY NEVER DROP STITCHES! Run lightly, sew rapidly, and are almost noiseless! They do the FINEST or COARSEST WORK with equal facility.—Latest improved BRAIDERS, BINDERS, ROLLING PRESSES, ADJUSTING HAMMERS, etc., go with each Machine.

Letter "A," for family use.....$60 00
Letter "A," pearl finish, with cover, price 75 00
Letter "B," for family, dress makers, or tailors' use, price.....65 00
Letter "C," heavy manufacturing for Upholdstering, Carriage Trimming, and Harness Makers.—To this machine especially the attention of manufacturers is solicited. Price..... 85 00
Letter "D," light cylinder. Price.....115 00
Letter "E," heavy cylinder. Price.....140 00
Unequalled for boot and shoe work.

We have also for sale the Genuine

New England Machines,

(Formerly sald at $25), price.....$15 00

WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR MACHINES.

Purchase only of us or our Agents, as there is a spurious article in the market.

DEMING & CO.,
No. 3 Montgomery st. (Masonic Temple), San Francisco, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Agency for Sacramento, W. SHARP, 142 J street.
For Marysville, S. D. Baldwin, 57 D street.
For Woodland, J. S. CUNNINGHAM.

june25-3m

NOTICE TO PERSONS

VISITING

THE CITY!

Headquarters for Boys' Clothing.

ALL Strangers visiting the city are particularly invited to call on

R. T. BROWN & CO.

CORNER FOURTH AND J STREETS,

SACRAMENTO.

And examine their Extensive Stock of

GENTS' and BOYS'

Fashionable Clothing

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS,

Comprising every conceivable Style, and adapted to the Wants of All and at Very reasonable Prices.

We are receiving by every steamer immense additions to our stock.

R. T. BROWN & CO.,

Cor. 4th and J streets, Sacramento.

d! -tf

NEW GOODS!!

CHEAPER THAN EVER, AT

WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY.

FREEMAN & BARBER

HAVE JUST returned from San Francisco with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Superior in quality and quantity to any ever offered to the people of Yolo county.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee,
Syrup, Salt, Flour, Bacon,
Ham, Cornmeal, Potatoes, etc., etc.

HARDWARE!

Spades, Shovels,
Nails, Files, Axes,
Tinware, of all sorts.

OILS, PAINTS, DRUGS, AND READYMADE CLOTHING

Of all kinds.

Shoes, Boots, Hats, and Caps.

DRY GOODS.

In this line we have a complete stock. The highest market price paid for produce. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Don't forget the place,

FREEMAN & BARBER,

nov8-tf Woodland, Yolo county.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

R. P. GLASS

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the well known Livery and Sale Stable from Adams & Glasscock, at Woodland, and he is prepared to carry on the business as usual. He has always on hand good Saddle and Buggy Horses.

Feed for sale in any quantity.

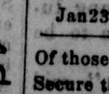
R. P. GLASS,

Jan23-tf *Woodland.*

STOCK RANCHES.



NOTICE



THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of

Stock Raisers

and the public generally, that he has got one of the finest RANCHES for stock in the State, it is located about 6 miles above TEHAMA MILLS on Antelope Creek, Tehama County.

Terms per Month - - - $2 00

Jun6-tf F. M. FRATT.

DRY GOODS!

—FOR—

SPRING AND SUMMER!

O'CONNELL, RYAN & CO.,

Call attention to

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THIS KIND

With which their

EXTENSIVE AND SUPERB STOCK

Is Replete.

The Character of their House

FOR FIRST CLASS GOODS!!

IS WELL KNOWN.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL VARIETY

—OF—

ALL THE NEW DRESS FABRICS

Is Complete in their

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

No. 83 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

P. S.—Attention is directed to the **New Spring Mantle**—a beautiful garment.

may 14-3m

DEUEL, GRIFFITTS & O.,

Wholesale and Retail

DRY GOODS DEALERS,

No. 248 J street,

SACRAMENTO,

Have just received a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

Adapted to the wants of the

Spring and Summer Trade.

April30-3m

NEW GOODS, SPRING GOODS, SUMMER GOODS,

—OF—

THE VERY LATEST STYLE AND PATTERN

—O—

CAN BE FOUND AT

B. LASKY'S.

228 J Street, bet. Eighth & Ninth

Who has just received a large assortment of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

Boys Clothing,

Hats and caps,

ALSO A VERY FINE SELECTION OF

LADIES' SHOES, ETC.,

All of which he offers for sale twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any other house in SACRAMENTO.

B. LASKY,

m?1-3m 228 J street, bet. Eighth & Ninth.

B. KOZMINSKY. . . G. W. LOCKE. . . S. LEVENSON.

B. KOZMINSKY & CO,

SUCCESSORS TO H. GOODKIND & CO.,

No. 166 J St., Sacramento,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, TOBACCO,

Brier Wood,

Turkish,

French and MEERSHAUM PIPES,

CARDS, MATCHES, SNUFF,

Smoking and Fine-Cut Tobacco,

CIGARITOS, ETC., ETC.

ALSO,

DRIED FRUITS,

And a full assortment of

NUTS!

Particular attention given to Country Orders.

Jan23-tf

Of those for whom we fond emotion cherish
Secure the shadow ere the substance perish.

TO STRANGERS!

Beals' Daguerrean Rooms

will be open from SUNRISE UNTIL DARK, where all varieties of PICTURES will be taken in a superior manner and at the shortest notice. **Rooms—118 J street,**

Sacramento.

N. B.—Don't mistake the name and number—same floor with LIGHT & PIERSON, Dentists. June11-tf

The Woodland News.

WORDS.

The robin repeats his two beautiful words,
The meadow-lark whistles his one refrain;
And steadily, over and over again,
The same song swells from a hundred birds.

Bobolink, chickadee, black-bird and jay,
Thrasher and woodpecker, cuckoo and wren
Each sings its word, or its phrase, and then
It has nothing more to sing or say.

Into that word, or that sweet little phrase,
All there may be of its life must crowd;
And low and liquid, or hoarse and loud,
It breathes its burden of joy and praise.

A little child sits in his father's door,
Chatting and singing with careless tongue;
A thousand musical words are sung,
And he holds unuttered a thousand more.

Words measure power; and they measure thine;
Greater art thou in thy childish years
Than all the birds of hundred spheres;
They are brutes only, but thou art divine.

Words measure destiny. Power to declare
Infinite ranges of passion and thought
Hol 's with the infinite only its lot—
Is of eternity only the heir.

Words measure life, and they measure its joy;
Thou hast more joy in thy childish years
Than the birds of a hundred tuneful spheres;
So—sing with the beautiful birds, my boy.

HOTTENTOT FABLE: THE WHITE MAN AND THE SNAKE.—A white man, it is said, met a snake upon which a large stone had fallen and covered her, so she could not rise. The white man lifted the stone off the snake, but when he had done so she wanted to bite him. The man said, "Stop! let us both go to some wise people. They went to the hyena, and the white man asked him," "Is it right that the snake should want to bite me, though I helped her, when she lay under a stone, and she could not rise?" The hyena (who thought he would get his share of the white man's body) said: "If you were bitten, what would it matter?" Then the snake wanted to bite him, but the white man said again: "Wait a little, and let us go to other wise people, that I may hear whether this is right."

They went and met the jackal. The white man said to the jackal, "Is it right that the snake wants to bite me, though I lifted up the stone which lay upon her?" The jackal repled, "I do not believe that the snake could be covered by a stone and could not rise. Unless I saw it with my own eyes, I would not believe it.—Therefore, come let us go and see at the place where it happened whether it can be true."

They went and arrived at the place where it had happened. The jackal said: "Snake, lie down and let thyself be covered." The snake did so, and the white man covered her with the stone; but although she exerted herself very much, she could not rise.

Then the white man wanted again to release the snake, the jackal interfered, and said: "Do not lift the stone. She wanted to bite you, herefore she may rise by herself. Then they both went and left the snake under the stone.—*Reynard the Fox in South Africa.*

M. CÆN has published the case of a woman, aged twenty-six, who being in prison, and dreading to be brought to trial, resolved to destroy herself. This she accomplished by thrusting about thirty pins and needles in her chest in the region of the heart. She introduced them with great gentleness, and used to press them inwards with the aid of a prayer-book. She died the day preceding the intended trial. On a post mortem examination numerous needles were found in her chest, all of which were more or less travelling inwards. Some had reached the lungs, and one had reached the right auricle. The windpipe was also perforated by a needle, and several were found in the liver.

AN ADVERTISEMENT in a Philadelphia paper, annoucing a charm by which the affections of the masculine sex could certainly be secured, induced Julia Maria to write to the address, enclosing three postage stamps. She received in return circulars for a hair preparation, a dentrifice, and a lotion for the complexion, with directions to use them, and the end would be gained.

SOME newspaper wag tells a story of an old gentleman whose eight or ten clerks bored him continually with conundrums. Going home one evening, he was stopped in front of a closed store by a countryman, who asked: "Can you tell me, my friend, why this store is closed?" "Go to blazes," cried he, "with your conundrums I've been bored to death with 'em these three weeks!"

A young lady, in a class studying physiology, in answer to a question put, that in six years a human body became entirely changed, so that not a particle which was in it at the commencement of the period would remain at the close of it.

"Then, Miss L.," said the young tutor, "in six years you will cease to be Miss L.?"

"Why, yes, sir, I suppose so," said she, modestly looking at the floor.

DON'T put too much confidence in a lover's vows and sighs," said Mrs. Partington to her niece. "Let him tell you that you have lips like strawberries and cream, cheeks like a tarnation, and an eye like an asterisk; but such things oftener came from a tender head than a tender heart."

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Societies.

GRAFTON LODGE, No. 141.

Hall at Knight's Landing. Stated meetings Saturday evening, on or after the full moon.

J. W. BALDWIN, W. M.
J. W. SNOWBALL, Sec'y.

YOLO LODGE, No. 81.

Hall at Cacheville. Stated meetings—Saturday evening, on or before the full moon.

A. H. WILLARD, W. M.
D. SCHINDLER, Sec'y.

WOODLAND LODGE, No. 156.

Hall at Woodland. Stated meeting—Saturday evening, after the full moon.

ISAAC DAVIS, W. M.
F. S. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Odd Fellows Societies.

WOODLAND LODGE, NO. 111.

Hall at Woodland, I. O. of O. F. Meets every Saturday night at 7½ o'clock, at ODDS FELLOWS Hall, College Building, Woodland,

J. W. TILLEY, N. G.
C. W. LEWIS, Sec'y.

Good Templars' Societies.

COLD WATER LODGE, No. 50.

Meets every Tuesday evening, at Union Hall, Knight's Landing.

ROBT. ROBERTS, W. C.
J. R. BEANE, Sec'y.

WOODLAND LODGE, No. 46.

Hall at Woodland, Meets every Thursday evening. J. R. JACKSON, W. C.
Miss. M. F. Fike, Sec.

OCCIDENTAL LODGE, No. 73.

Hall at Woodland, I. O. of G. T. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Masonic Hall, Woodland.

C. F. REDDING, W. C. T.
W. L. TODD, Sec'y.

Military Companies.

UNION CAVALRY.

Meets at Buckeye. Regular Drill days. First Saturday in every month.

J. EDGAR, Capt.

WASHINGTON GUARDS.

Meets at Washington. Regular Drill meetings, every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at Armory.

AMOS MATTHEWS, Capt.

WOODLAND GUARDS.

Meets on the 1st Monday in every month, at the Court House, in Woodland. Regular drill days last Saturday in every month.

C. W. LEWIS, Captain.

HOTELS.

CACHEVILLE HOTEL.

W. Campbell, Proprietor.



THE PROPRIETOR TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to his numerous friends and acquaintances that he has taken the above Hotel, and is now ready to accommodate families and permanent boarders, in the best style and most satisfactory manner.

The DINING ROOM is spacious, and is well calculated to accommodate any number of guests.

The BAR-ROOM is also large, and will at all times be supplied with the choicest brands of WINES and LIQUORS that can be procured in the San Francisco market.

The proprietor has spared neither trouble or expense in fitting up this Hotel in all its essential appointments, to make it the best Hotel north of Sacramento.

Mr. Campbell hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire on his part to please his patrons, to receive a share of the public patronage. W. CAMPBELL.

Cacheville, March 29, 1862. m29-tf

TOLL'S HOTEL,

COR. K & SEVENTH ST., SACRAMENTO,

SCHOONMAKER & SMITH, Prop'rs.

This Fire Proof Hotel
HAS BEEN
Newly Furnished Throughout.

And presents superior accomodations to the traveling public.

An Omnibus always in attendasce at the Cars and Boats to convey passengers to and from the Hotel, free of charge.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

n14-3m

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE,

(FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING)

DENTSCHES CASTHANS,

I street, between Front and Second,

SACRAMENTO.

HENRY TRECHLER,.....Proprietor.

This House is in the immediate vicinity of the Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depot. The Best accommodations for Families at moderate terms.

Board per week, $4 50; with Lodgings, $5 50
Meals, 37½ cents; Beds, 25 and 50 cents.

N. B.—Red and White Wine, of Yolo county manufacture, always on hand.

jan24-3m

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY!!!

CALIFORNIA MARBLE.

HAVING been awarded the First Prizes at the different State Fairs for Monumental work, we would respectfully call Particular Attention to our specimens of California Marble, and Workmanship now on hand. It is the best Marble ever found in the United States, and is not excelled in Europe for general purposes. It is free from flint or iron, more compact, of finer texture, and susceptible of as high a polish as the best Italian. As we quarry our own Marble, and are practical workmen in it, we can furnish anything in our line Cheaper than the Cheapes..

And as Good as the Best! To satisfy yourselves of the fact, please call at our

Premium Pioneer Marble Works,

K street, between 5ih and 6th,

SACRAMENTO.

A. AITKIN & CO.

☞Sculpture and Ornamental work done to order. jan24-tf

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISING

C. H. KREBS,

(Late Fredericks & Krebs,)

No 183 *J Street, Sacramento,*

Would hereby inform his former customers and the public in general that he has again a complete stock of

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS Varneshes,

Wall Paper, Artists' Materials,

Etc., etc.

Also, a superior stock of

COAL OIL LAMPS.

All of which I offer at San Francisco rates. The cheapest place to buy

Kerosene or Coal Oil.

A call is solicited.

C. H. KREBS,

188 J. STREET, between 6th and 7th,

feb20-3m SACRAMENTO.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

OIL CLOTH, MATTINGS,

PAPER HANGING,

Picture Frames and Mouldings,

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAINS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

—ALSO—

AGENT for HOW'S MACHINES, and the NEW ENGLAND MACHINE.

Price $10 00.

W. SHARP,

142 J Street, bet. Fifth & Sixth,

(South side),

SACRAMENTO.

m21-3m

1863 AND 1864.

HATS! CAPS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED, FROM

Europe and the Eastern States, by

LAMOTT,

HATTER

A Large and Magnificent Lot of New Styles of

SOFT AND SILK HATS,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

Sold at Prices Lower than any House in the State.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS

IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

SILK HATS,

Of the New Style and all Styles, Made to Order.

LADIES! LADIES! LADIES!

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

LAMOTT

HATTER AND FURRIER,

Corner of J and Second streets, Sacramento,

Has just received the Largest and

The Best Assortment of FURS

To be found in the State

Of all the

DIFFERENT QUALITIES now in FASHION.

Also, on hand,

Fur Gloves,
Fur Collars, and
Buffalo Overshoes,

For Gents and Ladies, adapted to those traveling over the mountains. On hand

A Fine Lot of BUGGY ROBES.

All of which are guaranteed as represented.

Being a Practical Furrier, he knows what he is selling.

In purchasing Furs, beware of whom you buy.

Furs Repaired and Relined

At short notice.

LAMOTT,

37 J Street, near corner 2d.

d12-tf **Sacramento.**

The Fine Thorough-Bred

JACK,

GRAY TOM,

WILL stand for the Season, from 15th of MARCH, to the 1st of JULY, 1864, at W. W. HANNUM'S RANCH, 9 miles from Knight's Landing, and 3½ from Cacheville.

Description and Pedigree.

GRAY TOM is a beautiful iron gray Jack, he is 14 hands 3 inches high, of the improved fine thorough-bred Kentucky stock; he was bred by B. F. Hill, of Kentucky. Gray Tom was sired by Black Mammoth, he by Mosingo, he by imported Mammoth. Dam Tip Canew, and she out of Eulisus.

Terms.

$15 00 the Season, if paid before the 1st of July—if after, $20 00. $25 00 to insure.—Payable in gold coin.

Good pasturage can be had at reasonable rates. Not liable for accidents.

mar12 W. W. HANNUM.

E. & C. CRUHLER.

COLUMBUS BREWERY,

Corner of C and 16th streets,

Sacramento.

LAGER of the FINEST QUALITY may be obtained in any quantity at this well known establishment and at the DEPOT—

Gruhler's Saloon,

Sixth street, between J and K streets.

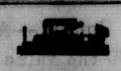
☞Orders from the Country promptly attended to. nov9-tf

CASH PAID FOR

☞HIDES☜

By S. W. RAVELEY,

Knight's Landing.



CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The fast and splendid steamers

Chrysopolis and Yosemite,

Will leave on alternate days for SAN FRANCISCO at 2 o'clock, p.m., from foot of K street, Sacramento.

Steamer *Chrysopolis*, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Steamer *Yosemite*, Poole, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

For MARYSVILLE and intermediate landings EVERY DAY.

Change of day or RED BLUFF.

Knight's Landing, Colusa, Tehama and Red Bluff.

Until further notice the Steamer of the California Steam Navigation Company will make ONE trip per week to RED BLUFF, leaving SACRAMENTO

Every Saturday, at 7 o'clock, a.m.

And RED BLUFF

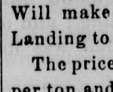
Every Tuesday Morning.

A. REDINGTON, W. H. TAYLOR, | Agents, Sacramento.

Freight received at Knight's Landing every day.

S. W. RAVELEY, Agent,
Knight's Landing. june6-t

FOR SACRAMENTO.



The fine steamer DEFIANCE,
ZIMMERMAN, MASTER,

Will make two trips a week from Knight's Landing to Sacramento.

The price for freighting grain, will be $1 75 per ton and for lumber $5 per thousand feet.

S. W. RAVELEY,
may2-tf Agent.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

CABINET ORGANS.

CONGRATULATE you on the introduction of a new musical instrument, long wanted, and sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

AS compared with melodeons, harmoniums, &c., the Cabinet Organ is certainly superior in quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly praised.

WILLIAM MASON.

BEST of their class of which we have any knowledge.

MORE THAN 200 EMINENT ORGANISTS.

IN every respect far superior to anything of the kind I have ever seen, whether in Europe or America.

GEO. WASHBURN MORGAN.

NEXT to a church organ, and that a good sized one, the best instrument with which we are acquainted to accompany church song. *New York Musical Review.*

EXCEEDS in my estimation every other instrument of this general class.

THOMAS HASTINGS.

THE favorable testimony of nearly every organist or pianoist of note in this country, together with that of certain distinguished foreign authorities, has forestalled our appreciative comments upon the excellence and value of these carefully made instruments.

New York World.

ONCE hearing them will satisfy the most skeptical that they are just what the church has been waiting for.

New York Observer.

REALLY very effective and beautiful instruments. LOWELL MASON.

GRAND accompaniment when the congregation sing. IRENÆUS.

A VERY efficient church organ, brought within a small compass; not easy to get out of order, and sold at a low price.

New York Examiner.

NEVER seen anything of the kind which interested me so much.

GEORGE F. ROOT.

SURPASSES anything in this line I have seen, whether French or American.

☞In plain or elegant cases, with one to twelve stops Prices $85 to $500 each.

A. KOHLER, San Francisco.

Wholesale and Retail Agent.

Orders promptly attended to.

mar 5-3m

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The undersigned, thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed for many years upon the firm of

A. DESPECHER & FIELD

—AND—

FIELD & CO.,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that in order to be up with the times. and to supply a great want in this community, they have taken the

SPACIOUS SALESROOM

Nos. 75 and 77 J Street,

ONE BLOCK ABOVE their old location, where they intend keeping in addition to their large stock of

WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS

Of all kinds, and Exclusive Department for the sale of

FINE GROCERIES.

And every article usually kept in the best regulated establishments of the larger Eastern cities and Europe.

Dealers and consumers are invited to call upon us and look through our stock, as we are confident they will find it to their interest in making purchases.

FIELD & CO.

Formerly A. Despecher & Field,

Nos. 75 & 77 J. st. bet. 3d & 4th.

SACRAMENTO.

June11-tf

Books and Stationery,

OF all kinds for sale at

Raveley

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS!

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!!

S. W. RAVELEY,

OLD STAND AT KNIGHT'S LANDING,

Having just returned from San Francisco, would call the attention of the Citizens and public generally to his well selected stock of

ALBUMS, BOOKS, SONGS, SCHOOL BOOKS, PSALMS and POETRY,

STATIONERY,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
FRUITS,
CANDIES
NUTS
PIPES
POUCHES

Together with the following

PATENT MEDICINES.

Jayne's Expectorant.
Alterative.
Liniment.
Carminative.
Pills.
Vermifuge.
Helmbold's Buchu.
Sarsaparilla.
Rose Wash.
Ayer's Ague Cure.
Cherry Pectoral.
Sarsaparilla.
Pills.
Clove Anodyne.
Hiatt's Life Balsam.
Wistar's ,, ,,
Burnett's Cod Liver Oil.
Rushton's ,, ,, ,,
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Thorne's Extract.
Brown's Ginger.
Lyon's Kathairon.
Barry's Tricopherous.
Wistar's Lozenges.
Mustang Liniment.
Sweet's ,,
Brandreth's Pills.
Cook's. ,,
Grafenberg's ,,
Hollaway's ,,
Lee's ,,
Mott's ,,
Radway's ,,
Schenk's ,,
Wright's ,,
Schenk's Syrup.
Well's Plasters.
Court Plaster.
Hostetter's Bitters.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Also a fine assortment of

CHOICE PERFUMERY,
TOILET SOAPS
ETC. ETC

Any of the above Articles will be sold at

San Francisco Prices.

The HIGHEST MARKET PRICE paid for

WOOL,
WOOD,
HIDES
AND
TALLOW.

TERMS CASH.

S. W. RAVELEY,
Opposite the Steamboat Landing
Knight's Landing.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES. GROCERIES

NAILS, &C.,

At Knight's Landing,

Will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH,

And all kinds of Country Produce taken in Exchange.

THE undersigned, having made arrangements with large Importing Houses in San Francisco and Sacramento, is now prepared to sell all kinds of

Groceries,
Nails, Oils,
Paint,
Potatoes
Downer's Kerosene Oil,
Cigars, Tobacco.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

S. W. RAVELEY,
FRONT STREET,
Opposite the Steamboat Landing.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,

—AND—

CROCERIES, CROCKERY, &C., &C.,

CAN BE HAD AT

RAVELEY'S

Knight's Landing.

Notice to Wool Growers.—Just received, a fine lot of Wool SACKS and TWINS, at *RAVELEY'S.*

Kerosine Oil.—The best quality of Kerosine Oil can be had cheaper at RAVELEY'S than any other place

Lubin's Extracts,

A Choice variety, just received and for sale at Raveley's.